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COMMENT OF
THE DAYAn Historic
Year

WHEN the historians come to assess the years following the Second World War, they will possibly look upon 1956 as one of the most important and momentous of them. It has seen the unhappy events in the Middle East which have come to be summed up in the one word "Suez"; and it has seen developments in the Soviet Union and in its satellite states which at the close of the year the world associated with the one word "Hungary."

The "Suez" crisis has passed its peak. There now remains the task of closing and healing the breaches that have been so tragically opened between the countries involved. That will be done easily or quickly; but it has to be done because the common interests of all concerned demand it. At the start of a new year therefore the hope is that in retrospect the events of 1956 in the Middle East will be seen only as an episode—an unhappy and tragic, but still an episode that will leave no fundamental and permanent effects.

The same is unlikely to be true of the evolution that has taken place during 1956 with dizzying rapidity in Russia and its East European dependencies. Here is no episode, but something which must be a continuing process, with consequences which may be long-term as well as short-term.

WHAT has emerged from the historic events in Poland and Hungary is that the Soviet leaders have taken alarm at the spread of what the Communists know as "dangerous thoughts," discernible not only in the satellites, but in the Soviet Union itself. Having rung the alarm bell, the Russians decided that a sharp lesson must be taught.

Hungary was chosen as the victim and the action taken has brought that country its darkest hour—a nation that to further demonstrate its contempt for the rulers which the Russians have appointed over them, declared New Year's Eve a time of mourning. Nothing could be more poignant, nor surely provide a more dramatic indictment of a hated regime and its masters.

THE ruthless action of the Soviet army against the Hungarian workers has not merely been to teach Hungary a lesson, but to serve as a warning to the Poles not to move too far; to the Czechs and Rumanians and the rest of the subject peoples not to move at all; and as a warning to the discontented in the Soviet Union. It is intended as a demonstration that the Soviet oligarchy in Moscow has both the means and the will to crush any rebellion against its authority. Stalin may have been repudiated at the beginning of the year, but Stalinism has been reasserted at its close.

Nevertheless, it is Stalinism with a difference. The pretences have been stripped away. There is a new awareness everywhere of the true character of the Soviet regime. The hopes that had been aroused by the seeming new trends of Russian policy under Khrushchev's guidance have been frustrated. But, once aroused, they cannot in the satellites be extinguished.

The historical significance of the year 1956 is that it has seen the beginning of a major revolt—both proletarian and nationalist—against the Kremlin oligarchy. It is the opening of a new revolutionary movement. That movement may be bloodily checked. It will no doubt suffer defeat, and reserves. But it is a momentous fact which will have a great possible and decisive influence on world affairs during the coming years.

CHINA



Established 1845

MAIL

Whitechapel

GOVT REPORT ON THE RIOTS

Situation Was Exploited By Gangsters And Criminals

GOVERNOR ON POLICE ACTION

The Kowloon riots which occurred on October 10, 11 and 12 last year were not planned beforehand according to the official Government report and findings on the disturbances issued this morning.

The report also emphasises that although the initial rioting was directed against resettlement area officials because of a grievance over the use of Nationalist flags, there was abundant evidence that the subsequent spreading of the demonstrations which developed into mass assaults, looting, arson and "protection" rackets, was principally the work of criminals and gangster members of Triad societies.

The report itself comprises 85 pages and the Governor's memorandum four pages. Here the China Mail presents the comments and conclusions which ends the report, together with the Governor's memorandum.

The report, printed by the Government printer, will be on sale to the public at of today, the price being \$4.50 a copy.

Here are the "Comments and Conclusions" of the report:

The course of the riots in Kowloon fell naturally into three phases, separated by two short intervals. During the first phase, lasting from 2.30 p.m. to 3.20 p.m. on October 10th, the officials and property of the Resettlement Department were the target of attack until the police intervened to protect an officer from renewed assault and so drew the hostility of the crowd. This was composed almost entirely of seafarers although there are reports of strange faces being seen among them; there is no doubt that many settlers are members of Triad and criminal gangs and would not be slow to grab such a favourable opportunity for challenging law and order.

This phase was short but during the ensuing lull period was passed round in Triad circles that disorder had broken out at Li Cheng Uk connected with the removal of Nationalists by officials, a situation in which "the brothers" (the term used by these gangsters) had seen to profit.

Second Phase

In the second phase lasting from 6.30 p.m. on October 10, until 6.00 a.m. on October 11, Triad gang leadership became increasingly to the fore.

At first members and individuals but then as evidence that by 10.00 p.m. gangsters led by men carrying large Nationalist flags were gathering in force from Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Estate in a small hours of October 11th a series of shops in Sham Shui Po were looted by mobs each led by Triad gangs from the Wai. 14K groups, at a time when the operations of the police were concentrated at the main road junction immediately adjacent to this estate which was continually visited by large mobs of rioters.

After 10.30 p.m. on October 10th the rioters became more bolder in their defiance of the police, for instance in riding barricades of boulders, overturned carts etc. across main roads and also more apt at evading police charges of tear smoke. During the third phase, from 10.00 a.m. on October 11th until the small hours of the following morning, (which events took a much more protracted time in that the riots did not longer be associated with the "Double Tenth" operations), a further series of open and small factories were looted by Triad gangs which had increasingly determined and destructive during the night and early afternoon.

Compensation Claims

Government is prepared to consider, on an ex gratia basis in cases of hardship, claims for compensation for injury (including fatal injury) and damage, theft or destruction of property arising out of the riots which occurred in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan on October 10 to 12, 1956.

Instructions regarding the submission of claims will be issued shortly.

No compensation will be paid for any damage to property which was caused by the police functioning well as security force, in particular during the night and early afternoon.

Flags Rackets

Occupants of carts in Kowloon City, shophouses, were forced under threat of force to buy Nationalist flags.

The police, viewing the situation in a somewhat lenient

His Excellency the Governor in a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies observes that in Tsuen Wan it would appear that people of Nationalist persuasion joined in collaboration with Triad gangs to redress old scores and to attempt to win a dominant position in the labour world.

On the question of military intervention, the Governor expresses the opinion that up to the time that renewed rioting broke out on the morning of the 11th, he considers there were good grounds for judging that the situation could be handled by the Police. "I think the most that can be said is that the decision to call on the Military might have been taken earlier on the morning of the 11th, though even at that time it was not unreasonable to see whether the more aggressive Police tactics would produce the desired result."

The fluid tactics of the mobs made it necessary for police formations to be highly flexible and mobile; the small number of armoured cars available proved invaluable, but limitations of transport and communications hid the result that the men in action could not always be deployed to best advantage.

Mobs' Mobility

The extreme mobility of the mobs in Kowloon may be attributed partly to the natural desire of the rioters to keep out of range of police batons, smoke grenades and shells and in the later stages gunfire; but this mobility was due even more to their lack of any very definite objective other than the creation of a state of general disorder and weakened police control in a widening area of the city, so as to induce an atmosphere congenial to their further criminal activities.

This lack of any definite objective was one of the most important elements in the situation in Kowloon from the police point of view. It made it impossible for the police to anticipate the likely targets of mob action or to deploy in advance of any new outbreaks of violence.

It must be conceded, that the initiative lay with the rioters throughout the early stages of the disturbances and until the main trouble centres were cordoned off and the curfew imposed.

While there is ample evidence, from subsequent interrogation of organised Triad activity, there is indication neither of co-ordinated central control of the riots by a superior Triad or other body nor of any planning of the disturbances before the initial outbreak at Li Cheng Uk on the afternoon of October 10th.

Primary Role

Watch and ward is the primary role of the Police Force; police training stresses the necessity for co-operation with the public and for tact and persuasion and the minimum use of force. It must be the duty of any police force to exercise the greatest possible restraint in the handling of disorders and to resort to firearms only in self-defence, to save life or where there is a grave and continuing threat to public order. In maintaining this attitude until it was evident beyond all doubt that a determined and prolonged onslaught was being made on the rule of law in the Colony, and also that all deliberate short of firearms had been fully employed without success, the Acting Commissioner of Police directed the operations of his Force in consonance with its accepted role and functions.

The Hongkong Police Force has to police a highly developed and congested area with a population of over two millions together with rural areas, islands, a highly indented coastline and the frontier with China. To meet large-scale riots the structure of the Force requires to be suddenly and drastically changed and almost the whole force regrouped in a number of ad hoc mobile units. This change was successfully achieved and in general the police functioned well as security force, in particular

during the night and early afternoon.

Having succeeded in causing widespread disorder on the "Double Tenth", when the flag symbol is over present, the gang then directed their activities at premises which, only a few days earlier had apparently been

occupied by Communists. Furthermore, by using the Wilkinson flag as a symbol and even, surely, gang members who had no overt political affiliation

and who had been recruited to riot

and to commit acts of violence

had been used to cover their political

NASSER ABROGATES SUEZ BASE TREATY

Britain Loses Big Canal Installations

London, Jan. 1.

Cairo Radio reported tonight that President Nasser had abrogated Egypt's treaty with Britain on the Suez Canal bases.

EDEN HOLDS MIDDLE EAST TALKS

London, Jan. 1.

Sir Anthony Eden discussed the Middle East situation and the Suez problem with a group of his ministers immediately after his return to London today from Christmas holidays at his country residence.

Their meeting followed a private talk between Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's minister without portfolio. — Reuter.

NEW RAID BY IRA

Iniskillen, Northern Ireland, Jan. 1. Members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, tonight launched an attack on the police barracks at Brookeborough, county Fermanagh, a police spokesman said, tonight.

The barracks is a few miles from the home of Lord Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

One IRA raid was killed and another captured in the attack. Two policemen were reported injured.

The attack lasted 10 minutes.

Two lorries containing about 25 raiders, each armed with a hand grenade, drove into the town.

Borders Sealed

Two men jumped from the vehicle and started spraying the street in front of the police barracks with machine gun fire. Hand grenades were thrown at the door of the barracks, but some of these failed to explode.

A sergeant and five men inside the barracks fired their guns at the raiders.

Special constables in the area, armed with rifles, rushed to the scene of the fighting. When the resistance became heavy, the raiders made a quick escape.

Police immediately sealed the border with the Irish Republic. — Reuter.

Penang Capital Now A City

Penang, Jan. 1.

The British High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray, today formally declared Georgetown, capital of Penang Island, a city. The ceremony marked 100 years of municipal government in Georgetown, Malaysia's oldest British settlement. — Reuter.

Duke In Polar Waters

London, Jan. 1.

The Admiralty announced today that the Duke of Edinburgh had sailed into Antarctic waters in the royal yacht Britannia. He is to transfer to the survey ship John Biscoe to visit four of 11 permanent British bases set up in the Falkland Islands. — Reuter.

Deep Freeze Heart Surgery

London, Jan. 1.

Twenty-five-year-old Kenneth Champion will leave hospital next week minus a heart tumour following the first-ever "deep freeze" heart operation in Britain, it was announced today.

During the operation, carried out just before Christmas in a hospital in Southgate, Champion's heart was "isolated" from the blood stream while the patient's temperature was lowered to a state of "hibernation". The operation, which lasted four hours, was stated today to be in excellent condition. — France-Press.

Four Up

London, Jan. 1.

Camp Redoubt, a long and rugged, snow-covered ridge, has been lifted off the ground by a team of British soldiers. The team, which had been working for 10 days, used a bulldozer to move the camp, which had been built by the Chinese Communists, and had been used by them as a winter camp.

The camp, which had been

occupied by Chinese Communists, was

recovered by the British and was

made ready for use by the Royal Engineers. — Reuter.

Businessmen Like Capitalism

London, Jan. 1.

Businessmen in Britain are

more inclined to like capitalism

than they were a year ago, according to a survey by the Royal Institute of British

Industries. — Reuter.

KING'S PRINCESS

SHOWING TO-DAY

Please note the change of showing times:
2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.Land of Romance...
Music...Laughter!RODGERS-HAMMERSTEIN'S
OKLAHOMA!

Starring
GORDON MacRAE
GLORIA GRAHAME
GENE NELSON
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
EDDIE ALBERT
JAMES WHITMORE
ROD STEIGER · SHIRLEY JONES

Directed by FRED ZINNEMAN
Produced by ARTHUR HORNBLER
Screenplay by JAMES LAVELL & WILLIAM LIEBER

Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II

Booked by BOB FISHER

Complimentary Tickets Are Not Valid

CINEMASCOPE · TECHNICOLOR

ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

They were the misfits...
the dame-happy Stockade Joe...
the foul-ups who became the

HELL FIGHTERS OF THE PACIFIC



Robert WAGNER · Terry MOORE · Broderick CRAWFORD
Produced by BOBBY EBSEN · Directed by RICHARD FLEISCHER · Screenplay by HARRY BROWN

HOOVER LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 722371 KOWLOON TEL. 901486, 90248

NOW PLAYING 2.30, 5.10, 7.30 and 9.45 p.m.

THE FAMED STAGE HIT IS ON THE SCREEN!

Tea and Sympathy



Deborah Kerr · John Kerr · Leif Erickson · Edward Andrews
Produced by Robert Aldrich · Directed by Robert Aldrich · Screenplay by Robert Aldrich · Story by Robert Aldrich · Cinematography by Robert Aldrich · Music by Robert Aldrich · Produced by Pandro S. Berman · An M-G-M Picture

PARAMOUNT

FINAL TO-DAY — 4 SHOWS DAILY



NEXT CHANCE: "LUST FOR LIFE"

M-G-M Picture with Kirk Douglas

ALICE BEAUTY PARLOUR

The Home of Stylish Permanents

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The following salons are at your service:
KWAN POO · SOO HON · LEE YICK · LAU KEUNG · AH MEE
KING'S PRINCESS · ROXY & BROADWAY · HOOVER LIBERTY · THEATRE

Syria Govt
Against
Unilateral
Action

Washington, Dec. 31. The Syrian Ambassador, Dr Farid Zineheddine, told the State Department today that Syria and the Arab world were against unilateral action by the United States or any other nation in the Middle East.

Dr Zineheddine told correspondents that he had made this statement to Mr William Rountree, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, in a 30-minute interview this morning.

EIGHT POINTS

Dr Zineheddine then read the following eight points which he had placed before Mr Rountree:

★ The question of presidential authority to use United States forces in the Middle East as "seems to be in the official thinking" had taken shape only after the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting in Paris early in December and recent Anglo-French-United States talks concerning the Middle East.

As a result of these talks growing inter-dependence between the Middle East and Western Europe had been mentioned, but such a state of inter-dependence could grow only at the expense of independence.

★ The United Nations charter was the one fundamental and international agreement regulating relations between the United States and Syria; only the charter could therefore be the basis for future actions and reactions by Syria.

Tensions in West Asia and North Africa were primarily to colonialist actions.

NOT REAL

"The so-called Soviet penetration of the Arab world is not real. It is an appearance to cover up the reality which is that there exists a pushing by colonial-Zionist policy of the Arab East (the Middle East) away from the West."

★ Syria had constantly held and continued to hold to a policy of non-communism and whatever policy Syria followed was unquestionably an act of Syrian sovereignty.

The giving of a guarantee by individual states, or undertaking some intervention in the Middle East, would not contribute to stability but to instability in the Middle East.

★ Anglo-French-Zionist policies had constantly used the threat to the Middle East to invite intervention in the hope of serving their own purposes.

★ Syria greatly appreciated the fact that the United States had dissociated itself from Anglo-French-Israeli actions in the Middle East last October and Syria hoped for more genuine and real cooperation with the United Nations in accordance with the United Nations charter.

★ Israeli aggression in the Middle East had not ended because Israel had failed to withdraw quickly from the Sinai-Gaza areas as required by the United Nations resolution of November 24.—Reuters.

One of the first jobs for the chief minister, Mr Lim Yew Hock, who returned on Saturday from talks on Singapore's future in London, would be to heal wide differences of opinion between party leaders, the newspaper said.

A Labour Party spokesman, commenting on the report, said: "There is an element of truth in it but it is exaggerated."

Reuters.

Good Drinker?

De Moines, Iowa, Dec. 31. Five men who have been arrested a total of 600 times for drunkenness won freedom from jail today to prove that they can stay sober through New Year's Day.

The men, whose arrests have occurred over the past 20 years, wrote municipal judge Howard W. Brooks from their county jail cells.

"Would you give five good drinking men a chance to prove that we can stay sober? Now Year's Eve and New Year's Day?" they asked.

Brooks said the phrase "five good drinking men" was an understatement.—United Press.

Goodwill Visit To Burma

Rangoon, Dec. 31.

A 16-man Chinese Communist military mission led by Marshal Yeh Chien-ying arrived in Rangoon by plane today for a three-week goodwill visit of Burma.

The mission was met at the airport by the Burmese Commander-in-Chief, General Nu Win, and the Chinese Ambassador.—United Press.

Athens, Dec. 31.

The British-owned Cable and Wireless company will hand over its installations in Greece to the state-controlled Greek Telecommunications organization tomorrow when its 30-year-old concession expires.—United Press.

Topical Confusion

YOU WERE GONE
ABOUT THAT
HOMEWORK
LAST NIGHT,
POP.

THAT MEANS
YOU'RE HOME
NOW, BABY.
WAKE
UP.

I'D BETTER GET
AN APOLOGY
RIGHTAWAY.

PRECIOUS
DROPS
FOR
PRECIOUS
MOMENTS.

CHERRY
HEERING

HUNGARIAN UPRIISING
CRUSHED SAYS
MINISTER

London, Dec. 31. Mr Ferenc Muenich, the Hungarian Defence Minister, said in an interview over Moscow Radio today that the Hungarian uprising had been finally crushed with the assistance of the Soviet Army.

He said "only scattered groups of counter-revolutionaries remained hidden in forests and other remote regions of the country."

Their aim was to reach the Western frontier of Hungary and escape, he added.

Mr Muenich, who is also a Premier and Minister of National Security, was speaking in a recorded interview with Moscow Radio correspondents in Budapest. He spoke in Russian.

Poorly Armed

The Minister said Hungary's armed forces were "poorly armed and badly organised."

It was planned to form a new army. It would be smaller than in the past but its members would be "educated in the democratic spirit."

He said the police, which would be thoroughly reorganised, would also consist of tried patriots.

Denying reports of mass summary executions in Hungary, he said only five people caught with arms in their hands had been thus executed.

He said the Hungarian armed forces had disintegrated under the impact of Fascist propaganda. In view of this the Government had to organise self-defence units.

"We managed to organise a few self-defence units from among army elements loyal to Communism and among members of the State police."

"These regiments are carrying out their duties to ensure public order with great enthusiasm and devotion," Mr Muenich said.

He claimed that the counter-revolution in Hungary was encouraged from outside by propaganda, radio appeals and promises "not only of moral help, but also of people and arms."

That this remained only a promise was one of the factors which helped us to defeat the armed forces of the counter-revolution," he said.—Reuters.

LIM FACES SPLIT

Singapore, Dec. 31.

A Singapore English-language newspaper said today there was a split between top members of the governing Labour Front party.

One of the first jobs for the chief minister, Mr Lim Yew Hock, who returned on Saturday from talks on Singapore's future in London, would be to heal wide differences of opinion between party leaders, the newspaper said.

A Labour Party spokesman, commenting on the report, said: "There is an element of truth in it but it is exaggerated."

Reuters.

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RIGHTAWAY.

PRECIOUS
DROPS
FOR
PRECIOUS
MOMENTS.

CHERRY
HEERING

MUST FIT IN WITH
UN IDEAS'

New York, Dec. 31.

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, said today United States policy on the Middle East must "reinforce and fit into United Nations policies."

He issued a brief statement on the new trend in U.S. Middle East policy after lunching with the United Nations Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjold. The two men spent about two hours together.

Mr Dulles said it would be "helpful" to present the United Nations point of view to President Eisenhower in connection with the bi-partisan foreign policy meeting with Congressional leaders on New Year's Day.

Mr Dulles and Mr Hammarskjold dined with Ambassador Harry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Mr Dulles afterwards issued the following statement:

"Recent events in the Middle East make it necessary that the United States should further develop its policies in relation to that area. Nothing in this respect has yet been finalised and many points of view need to be considered."

HELPFUL

"Among other things the United States policies must be such as will reinforce and fit into United Nations policies."

"President Eisenhower accordingly asked me to discuss the matter with the Secretary General Mr Hammarskjold who is able to carry heavy United Nations responsibilities in the Middle East."

"It will be helpful to have this United Nations point of view to the President when he has his bi-partisan foreign policy discussion tomorrow afternoon with Congressional leaders. Therefore Ambassador Lodge and I have had a full talk with the Secretary General Mr Hammarskjold and I shall report to the President tomorrow morning."—United Press.

America
Informs
Britain

London, Dec. 31.

The British and United States governments have held no discussions on the subject of American intentions in the Middle East, the Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the US Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, had simply given the British ambassador to the US, Sir Harold Caccia, "some information about the ideas of the American administration on asking for powers from Congress."

The spokesman said that Mr Dulles had not given Sir Harold any memorandum on American policy in the Middle East.

He said the police, which would be thoroughly reorganised, would also consist of tried patriots.

The spokesman added:

"We managed to organise a few self-defence units from among army elements loyal to Communism and among members of the State police."

"These regiments are carrying out their duties to ensure public order with great enthusiasm and devotion," Mr Muenich said.

He claimed that the counter-revolution in Hungary was encouraged from outside by propaganda, radio appeals and promises "not only of moral help, but also of people and arms."

That this remained only a promise was one of the factors which helped us to defeat the counter-revolution," he said.—Reuters.

MEN WHO MET
MAKAROS

TO HOLD
FURTHER
TALKS

(From Our Correspondent)

London, Jan. 1.

Two British officials discussing the future of Cyprus with Archbishop Makarios in his Seychelle Island exile have postponed their departure to hold further talks with him.

The two envoys arrived 11 days ago with a copy of Lord Radcliffe's plan for a Cyprus constitution.

These officers are Mr Deceit Pearson, secretary to Lord Radcliffe, and Mr C. G. Tornaritis, a former Attorney General in the Cyprus Government. He is on the terrorist's death list.

Their decision to stay for further talks has raised hopes in London that Makarios may not reject the Radcliffe proposals out of hand.

These offer Cyprus self-government except for defence, foreign affairs and internal security.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr Lomax-Boyd has reaffirmed that Makarios must denounce terrorism before he can leave his Seychelle exile in the Indian Ocean.

Topical Confusion

Rangoon, Dec. 31.

A 16-man Chinese Communist military mission led by Marshal Yeh Chien-ying arrived in Rangoon by plane today for a three

Israel Wants To Stay In Sinai

MONA LISA OUTRAGE: MAN CHARGED

Paris, Dec. 31. Hugo Unjegas Villegas, 42-year-old Bolivian accused of throwing a stone at the Mona Lisa portrait in the Louvre Museum, was charged today with "degradation of an object of public utility." Villegas was detained in the Louvre Museum last night.

Police said that when questioned he said he could not explain why he had thrown the stone at the famous painting. "I had a stone in my pocket, and suddenly the idea of throwing it came to me," he was quoted as saying.

The stone broke the glass of the picture and chipped about a centimetre of paint of Mona Lisa's left elbow. About 80 visitors were admiring the picture when the stone was thrown.

An official of the Secretariat of State for Arts and Letters said that the damage could be easily repaired and added "the picture will be back in its place in a few days." — China Mail Special.

JUST A NUISANCE

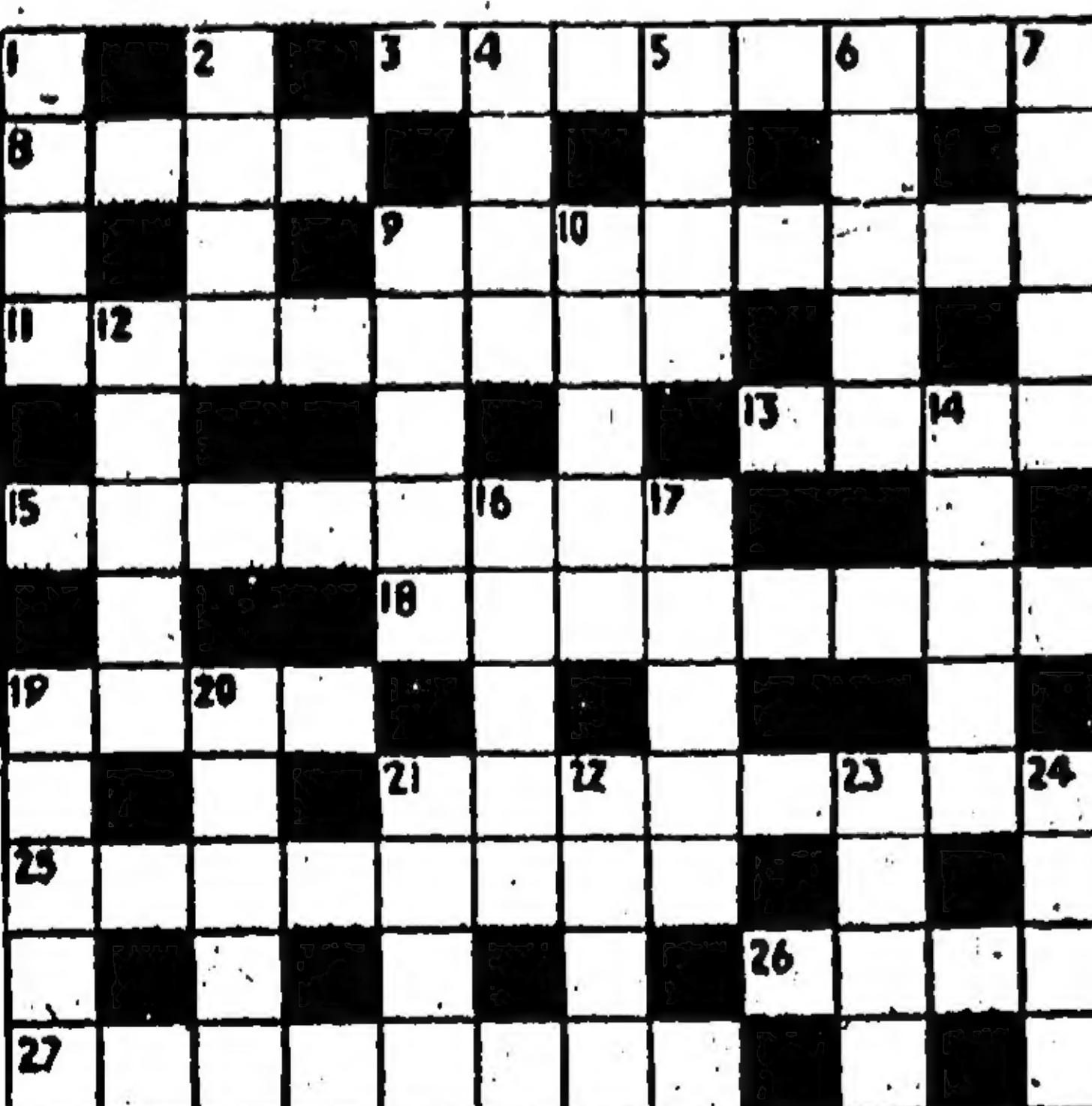
New York, Dec. 31. A 53-year-old accountant was arrested today for allegedly calling at least 95 long distance calls to the FBI, the White House, Army and Navy officials and even comedian Harold Lloyd to warn them of an imminent enemy attack.

Assistant US Attorney Kenneth C. Sternberg said Charles Wesley Tagg had been seized before making such phone calls but had been allowed to remain free on his repeated promises to stop making nuisance calls.

His wife tried to help police by padding the family telephone, Sternberg said, but he managed to make his call anyway.

Police said Tagg made their work easy for them because he always gave the persons he called his name and telephone number in an effort to prove he was a bona fide naval officer with inside information. Actually, he had worked as an insurance company accountant, but was fired last week. — United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3. Suggests (8).
- 8. Vegetable (4).
- 9. Products (9).
- 11. Wealthy (6).
- 12. Full hand (4).
- 13. Prodigy (8).
- 14. Subsidy (6).
- 15. Victory (8).
- 16. Gain the victory (8).
- 17. Football field (6).
- 18. Vessel (4).
- 19. Resilient (6).
- 20. Pull back (6).
- 21. Clock face (4).
- 22. Gain the victory (8).
- 23. Clock face (4).
- 24. Gain the victory (8).
- 25. Clock face (4).
- 26. Gain the victory (8).
- 27. Gain the victory (8).

DOWN

- 1. Insect (4).
- 2. Bonding (4).
- 4. Talk wildly (4).
- 5. Saucy (4).
- 6. Energetic (4).
- 7. Exhausted (5).
- 8. Explosive (5).
- 10. Finished (5).
- 11. Bonding (4).
- 12. Weapon (5).
- 13. Passenger ship (6).
- 14. Valley (6).
- 15. Fight (5).
- 16. It seems the offspring is a girl (5).
- 17. Duty list (4).
- 18. Disposse of for money (4).
- 19. Concealed (4).
- 20. Blockhead (4).
- 21. None (4).
- 22. None (4).
- 23. None (4).
- 24. None (4).
- 25. None (4).
- 26. None (4).
- 27. None (4).

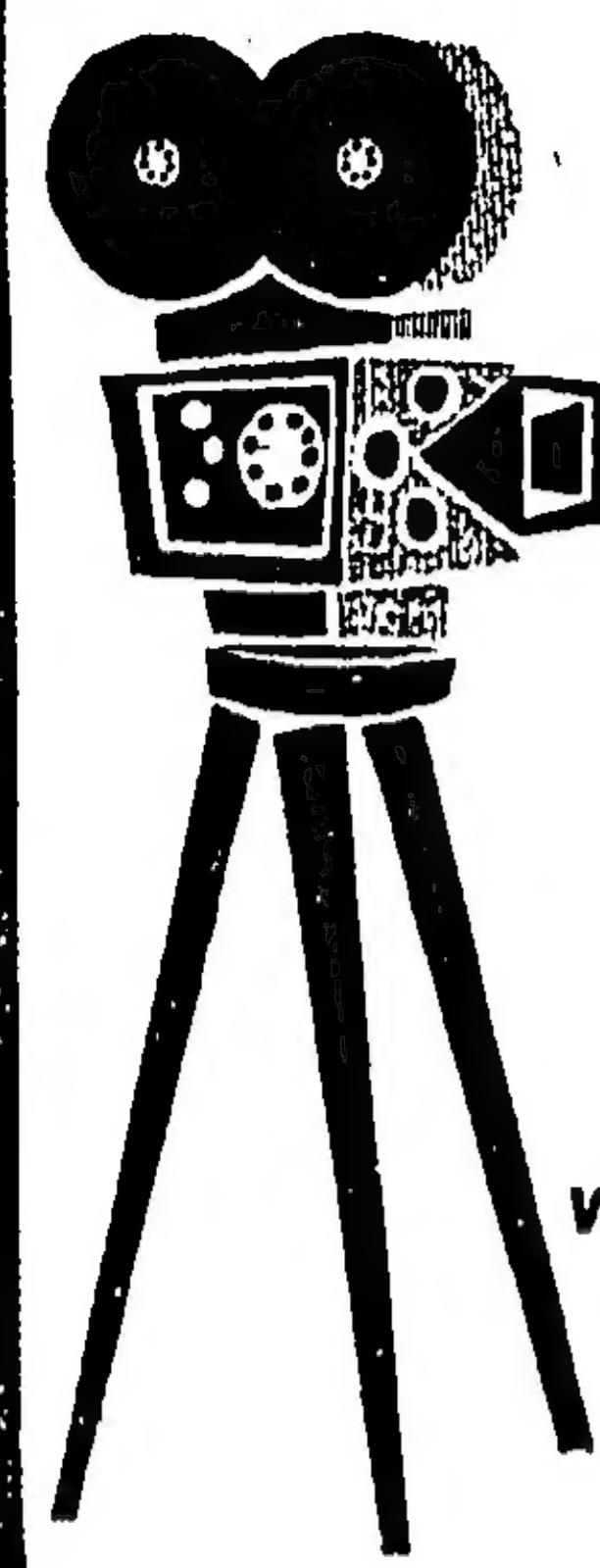
MONDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1. Hiatus, 4. Goods, 7. Aperture, 8. Amuse, 9. Sullen, 10. Detect, 12. Camps, 13. Alliance, 14. Obscurant, 15. Theme, 16. Venture, 17. Detector, 18. Camps, 19. Alliance, 20. Mine, 21. Settee, 22. Dovet, 23. Gossips, 24. Obscurant, 25. Theme, 26. Venture, 27. Detector, 28. Mine, 29. Settee, 30. Dovet, 31. Gossips, 32. Obscurant, 33. Theme, 34. Venture, 35. Detector, 36. Mine, 37. Settee, 38. Dovet, 39. Gossips, 40. Obscurant, 41. Theme, 42. Venture, 43. Detector, 44. Mine, 45. Settee, 46. Dovet, 47. Gossips, 48. Obscurant, 49. Theme, 50. Venture, 51. Detector, 52. Mine, 53. Settee, 54. Dovet, 55. Gossips, 56. Obscurant, 57. Theme, 58. Venture, 59. Detector, 60. Mine, 61. Settee, 62. Dovet, 63. Gossips, 64. Obscurant, 65. Theme, 66. Venture, 67. Detector, 68. Mine, 69. Settee, 70. Dovet, 71. Gossips, 72. Obscurant, 73. Theme, 74. Venture, 75. Detector, 76. Mine, 77. Settee, 78. Dovet, 79. Gossips, 80. Obscurant, 81. Theme, 82. Venture, 83. Detector, 84. 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This is official... showing which British star has drawn what money in these past three years

THE STAR-METER

This year, KENNETH MORE is Britain's top star and still going up!

Kenneth More	22
Alec Guinness	9
John Mills	11
Dirk Bogarde	27
Peter Finch	4
Norman Wisdom	22
Alastair Sim	7
Jack Hawkins	24
Anthony Steel	9
Richard Todd	6
Virginia McKenna	7
Glynis Johns	7
Diana Dors	2



THE TOP BRITISH FILM STARS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS
Points awarded:
TEN FOR FIRST PLACE
NINE FOR SECOND PLACE
EIGHT FOR THIRD PLACE
AND SO ON TO ONE FOR TENTH PLACE
Arrows indicate popularity trend
UP DOWN



STAR-METER BY MICHAEL RAND

BY JOHN LAMBERT

KENNETH MORE is named top film star in Britain. He reaches that peak in the toughest test of stardom—a cool, hard cash assessment of star value.

He tops every other star—British or American—in the annual star-business poll conducted by the Motion Picture Herald, the American cinema trade journal.

The men who give him that rating are 4,102 shrewd British cinema showmen. They voted in the poll for the stars who brought the most money to their box-offices.

But the star-meter above makes an even tougher test: What is a star's staying power? It is a survey of the pulling power of 13 British stars who have been placed in the Motion Picture Herald's poll during the last three years.

Puckish, 41-year-old More has rocketed to top place in 1956 with the success of "Reach For The Sky." But the meter shows it takes tenacity and consistency to stay there.

Dirk Bogarde was first in both the British and international sections of the 1955 poll. He drops to third in the British

section and he has lost his place on the international list. But, despite this, the points he has notched up in the poll during the last three years show that he is still the most consistent star.

The arrows on the meter indicate the upward or downward trend of the stars, based on their positions in the poll during these three years.

Placings this year: British stars in British films: 1, Kenneth More; 2, Jack Hawkins; 3, Dirk Bogarde; 4, Virginia McKenna; 5, Norman Wisdom; 6, Anthony Steel; 7, Peter Finch; 8, Alec Guinness; 9, John Gregson; 10, John Mills; 11, Kenneth More; 12, Alastair Sim; 13, Diana Dors.

Intelligence Report

Conducted by
SEFTON DELMER

SOVIET RIFLE A JUMP AHEAD

MONG the arsenal of Soviet

A weapons captured from the

Egyptians the new Russian rifle

has excited the envy of our

men, few of whom have yet

been issued with our own new

Belgian-made FN carbine.

down to an excessive use of the

drug benzedrine.

Reports Der Spiegel: "In

order not to drown in the flood

of work . . . Eden had been

steadily taking benzedrine . . .

a stimulating drug which is ob-

tainable in Germany only

against a medical prescription.

Eden broke down. It is an open

secret that he had tried, by

means of drugs, to whip him-

self up to a performance to

which he was not equal either

by nature or by nature."

I don't know how the Prime

Minister feels about being call-

ed a drug addict. But I strongly

object to being called a spy

more frequently.

But most important: the

Russians have their rifle. We

are still waiting.

A RUMBLE

ANTI-FRANCO students in

Barcelona have been using

Hungary's anti-Communist and

anti-Soviet rising as cover for a

demonstration of their own.

They have been going around

the town posting stickers on

doors and house walls with

"Down with Dictatorship"

printed on them in largest type.

Underneath in tiny lettering, as

an excuse just in case the police

should catch them at it, the

students had written "in

Hungary."

But everyone knew what was

meant.

Only a people of genius could make such distinctions between crime and punishment.

Our friends

"OUR American friends" is a phrase used by leader writers when they are about to say something unpleasant about Americans.

One of the cautious ones wrote recently: "Our American friends must understand that Britain, which has been a world Power for so long, does not take kindly to American leadership."

As Americans are supposed to like plain speaking, it would have been better appreciated both in Britain and over there if he had said bluntly that American leadership, political, naval, and military, is tearing the pants off us.

Our American friends must understand that, as we have been at war on and off with somebody or other for about 1,000 years, we regard ourselves as professionals.

Therefore, right or wrong, we shall never be able to regard our American friends among U.S. admirals and generals, who will probably command our forces in the future, as anything but plucky and enthusiastic amateurs.

And as for Mr Dulles, described by one of his own countrymen as "the misguided missile," we are more scared of him than all the American admirals and generals put together.

Here is another reason why I maintain that we are still a great people. Only a great people could be so frightened of our American friends and still maintain our famous stiff upper lip.

I hope my American friends will appreciate our courage in the circumstances. That is if I have any American friends after they have read this.

Great and rich

In this short summary of our eternal virtues we must not forget the brave, rich Britons sunbathing on the beaches of Jamaica.

They must have heard by now of another misguided missile—the seventeen, 500-m.p.h. rocket with a range of 3,000 miles that escaped control when it was launched from Patrick Air Base, Florida, by their American friends.

According to a report, "most missiles fired from Florida travel southeast and pass over the West Indies." Fortunately for the brave, rich Britons on the beaches, this errant missile didn't drop on their paradise.

But they know that missiles

are going to travel over their sunburned heads for some time yet, and they never know when their American friends are going to let more get out of control. Another took the wrong turning in California.

So far there has been no evidence of panic in Jamaica. Behind the cocktail parties, the dinners, the idling under the palm trees, and the brilliant chatter there is the dogged British spirit determined to face anything that may come with a glass in its hand.

Rich they may be, but in-
different to their tale
The Champagne Charles
that made Britain great.
(World copyright)

The Last Word on Petrol . . . by GILES



Useful Advice to Prospective Buyers—
Buy only from Authorised Dealers.
Only those listed below are in a position to sell genuine brand-new Omega watches at officially fixed prices and give the Omega's world-wide guarantee certificate.

HONG KONG
Artland Watch Company, 22 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Broadway Watch Company, 172 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Budson Company, 104 Queen's Road, Central.
China Emporium, 116 Queen's Road, Central.
Teng Yip, 104 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Lam Yuen Fong Watch Company, 116 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Lee Jim Kee Watch Dealer, 9 Bonham Strand, East.
Lee On Watch Company, 134 Queen's Road, Central.
Row D'O Watch Company, 55 Queen's Road, Central.
Shui Hwa Watch Company, 77 Queen's Road, Central.
Tai Sing Watch Company, 184 Des Voeux Road, Central.

KOWLOON
King Bros. & Company, 134 Nathan Road, (Marsar Arcade).
La Suisse Watch Company, 664 Nathan Road, (Shaw's Building).
Tai Wah Watch Company, K.L., 570 Nathan Road.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

SIXTH RACE MEETING

Tuesday 1st and Saturday 5th January, 1957.
(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club)

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 18 RACES.
The First Bell will be run at 11:30 a.m. and the First Race run at 12:00 Noon on the 1st Day. The Tiffin Interval is after the Fourth Race (1:30 p.m.).

On the 2nd Day the First Bell will be run at 1:30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2:00 p.m.

The Secretary's Office at Alexandra House will close at 10:00 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 11:45 a.m. on the 2nd Day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED
All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day are obtainable from the Club's Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, Chater Road only on the 2nd Day, or on application of a Member, who will be responsible for the badge introduced by him.

Tables and Law Library in the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).

The Library is open to all Members and Ladies wearing Ladies' Badges.

NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the Meeting. For the purpose of a Child is a person under the age of 12 years or under 16 years of age by Standard.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day payable at the Cash Sweep Office.

Any person who is not a Member will be required to pay the respective admission fees to gain admittance.

MEMBERS' DOCUMENTS will be obtainable on the REGISTRATION DAY.

SERVANTS

Servants should remain in their employers' boxes except for the short intervals between the races. They may on no account use the Betting Halls or Pay Out Booths in the Enclosures.

CASH SWEEPS

Through Cash Sweep Tickets at \$20.00 each for the 1st Day, \$10.00 each for the 2nd Day and \$30.00 each for both days may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices at Queen's Building, Chater Road, and 5, D'Aguilar Street during normal office hours and until 11:00 a.m. on the day of the Race Meeting.

Particular numbers within the series 1 to 3,000 may be reserved for all race meetings as Through Tickets. Such tickets will be issued consecutively only and the right is reserved by the Stewards to cancel any reservation for Through Tickets for a particular Meeting if it is found that sales may not reach the number reserved in the series 1 to 3,000.

In the case of 1-day Race Meetings, Through Tickets may be purchased for each day of the Meeting provided that the second day is on a date not less than five days after the first day. In all other cases Through Tickets will only be sold for the whole Meeting.

Tickets reserved and available but not paid for by 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 31st December, 1956, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future Meetings.

Tickets over 3,000 will also be issued consecutively but particular numbers cannot be reserved as Through Tickets.

The reservation of any particular number does not confer on the registered holder any rights whatsoever unless the ticket bearing the appropriate number is issued to and can be produced by the holder.

The Stewards reserve the right to refuse any subscription also the right to remove any name from Subscription lists without stating reasons for their action.

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

Tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the Pearce Memorial Cup scheduled to be run on 20th January 1957, at \$2.00 each, may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices.

TOTALISATOR

Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER, NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED, TO BE RUN.

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards.

A. E. Arnold,
Secretary.

THE GAMBOLS



SIXTH RACE MEETING

WINSOME STAG WINS STEWARDS' CUP

New Year's Day dawned bright and clear in Hongkong and the warm, brilliant weather attracted one of the biggest holiday crowds to Happy Valley on the First Day of the Sixth Race Meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club yesterday.

Two falls — fortunately with no serious consequences — marred an otherwise enjoyable and successful afternoon at the Race Course.

The classic event of the day — the Stewards' Cup for Class 1 ponies over six furlongs — saw the holder, Night People (K. Kwock), narrowly beaten into second place by Winsome Stag (H. K. Chuang) after a close and exciting finish.

A protest against the winning pony, Old Tyre (H. K. Hung), for crossing in the Fifth Race was overruled. Old Tyre's three-length victory over Huntington (P. Plumby) was the biggest upset of the afternoon, the first favourite, Oscar Prize (H. H. Chan), finishing third two lengths behind Huntington. Old Tyre rewarded his 4,223 supporters with a handsome

betting lead for the start. Green Velvet bolted away at speed but was caught when it turned back at the Football Stands.

The second fall occurred as the pack was rounding a bend opposite the paddock. Andrew Lam on Calypso, which was in a group in the rear, was thrown off his mount and fell on the track. He was rushed back to the Jockey's Room where, it was reported, an examination showed he suffered only slight injuries. The riderless pony completed the circuit.

The Stewards later held an enquiry into the fall and found that it was an accident and that no one was to blame.

The protest against Old Tyre, the rider of the first pony, was dismissed. Old Tyre, in the fifth race for racing, was lodged by P. Plumby, the rider of the second pony, Huntington.

A statement later issued by the Secretary of the Jockey Club stated that the Stewards, having heard the evidence of both riders and also of an observer, overruled the objection. They were satisfied that "although Old Tyre borted in, it did not affect the result of the race. Mr. Hung was warned to be careful in future," the statement added.

MAIN EVENT

The main event was the annual classic sprint — the Stewards' Cup — for Class 1 ponies over six furlongs.

Seven ponies accepted and on the rise of the barrier Charleroi shot out like a bolt, followed by Winsome Stag, with Ivanhoe behind. Night People started bindly and was nearly 15 lengths behind the leader (Charleroi) at the Football Stands.

The position of the first three ponies remained unchanged going uphill, Charleroi having now increased its lead to six lengths. Night People, however, caught up to fifth position behind Stratton, followed by Shiraz and Misty Law.

Approaching the final bend, Winsome Stag reduced Charleroi's lead by two lengths as Night People moved up fast on the outside, and Shiraz sprinted forward also to offer challenge.

At the Public Stands, Winsome Stag overtook the now tiring Charleroi when thereafter won the race. The last lap was a great test of speed and stamina.

Winsome Stag, however, had a good lead and although Night People fought valiantly the title-holder was unable to reverse the position and was narrowly beaten by a length and a half.

Shiraz flashed past the wire only half a length behind Night People for third position.

It was a great race — tense towards the finish — and the course was covered in the fast time of 1 min. 15.1 seconds, only two-fifths of a second below the record time set by National Courage on October 11, 1941.

At the conclusion of the race the coveted Trophy was presented to Mr. Fok Tse-wah, wife of the owner of Winsome Stag, by Mr. D. Benson, Chairman of Stewards of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

THE RESULTS

Laytown Handicap (First Section)

Race No. 1—For Ponies Class 4 One Mile.

Jacklin's Seraph, 150, Andrew Lam, 1st. 1. Lam, 2nd. 1. Lam, 3rd. 1. Lam, 4th. 1. Lam, 5th. 1. Lam, 6th. 1. Lam, 7th. 1. Lam, 8th. 1. Lam, 9th. 1. Lam, 10th. 1. Lam, 11th. 1. Lam, 12th. 1. Lam, 13th. 1. Lam, 14th. 1. Lam, 15th. 1. Lam, 16th. 1. Lam, 17th. 1. Lam, 18th. 1. Lam, 19th. 1. Lam, 20th. 1. Lam, 21st. 1. Lam, 22nd. 1. Lam, 23rd. 1. Lam, 24th. 1. Lam, 25th. 1. Lam, 26th. 1. Lam, 27th. 1. Lam, 28th. 1. Lam, 29th. 1. Lam, 30th. 1. Lam, 31st. 1. Lam, 32nd. 1. Lam, 33rd. 1. Lam, 34th. 1. Lam, 35th. 1. Lam, 36th. 1. Lam, 37th. 1. Lam, 38th. 1. Lam, 39th. 1. Lam, 40th. 1. Lam, 41st. 1. Lam, 42nd. 1. Lam, 43rd. 1. Lam, 44th. 1. Lam, 45th. 1. Lam, 46th. 1. Lam, 47th. 1. Lam, 48th. 1. Lam, 49th. 1. Lam, 50th. 1. Lam, 51st. 1. Lam, 52nd. 1. Lam, 53rd. 1. Lam, 54th. 1. Lam, 55th. 1. Lam, 56th. 1. Lam, 57th. 1. Lam, 58th. 1. Lam, 59th. 1. Lam, 60th. 1. Lam, 61st. 1. Lam, 62nd. 1. Lam, 63rd. 1. Lam, 64th. 1. Lam, 65th. 1. Lam, 66th. 1. Lam, 67th. 1. Lam, 68th. 1. Lam, 69th. 1. Lam, 70th. 1. Lam, 71st. 1. Lam, 72nd. 1. Lam, 73rd. 1. Lam, 74th. 1. Lam, 75th. 1. Lam, 76th. 1. Lam, 77th. 1. Lam, 78th. 1. Lam, 79th. 1. Lam, 80th. 1. Lam, 81st. 1. Lam, 82nd. 1. Lam, 83rd. 1. Lam, 84th. 1. Lam, 85th. 1. Lam, 86th. 1. Lam, 87th. 1. Lam, 88th. 1. Lam, 89th. 1. Lam, 90th. 1. Lam, 91st. 1. Lam, 92nd. 1. Lam, 93rd. 1. Lam, 94th. 1. Lam, 95th. 1. Lam, 96th. 1. Lam, 97th. 1. Lam, 98th. 1. Lam, 99th. 1. Lam, 100th. 1. Lam, 101st. 1. Lam, 102nd. 1. Lam, 103rd. 1. Lam, 104th. 1. Lam, 105th. 1. Lam, 106th. 1. Lam, 107th. 1. Lam, 108th. 1. Lam, 109th. 1. Lam, 110th. 1. Lam, 111th. 1. Lam, 112th. 1. Lam, 113th. 1. Lam, 114th. 1. Lam, 115th. 1. Lam, 116th. 1. Lam, 117th. 1. Lam, 118th. 1. Lam, 119th. 1. Lam, 120th. 1. Lam, 121st. 1. Lam, 122nd. 1. Lam, 123rd. 1. Lam, 124th. 1. Lam, 125th. 1. Lam, 126th. 1. Lam, 127th. 1. Lam, 128th. 1. Lam, 129th. 1. Lam, 130th. 1. Lam, 131st. 1. Lam, 132nd. 1. Lam, 133rd. 1. Lam, 134th. 1. Lam, 135th. 1. Lam, 136th. 1. Lam, 137th. 1. Lam, 138th. 1. Lam, 139th. 1. Lam, 140th. 1. Lam, 141st. 1. Lam, 142nd. 1. Lam, 143rd. 1. Lam, 144th. 1. Lam, 145th. 1. Lam, 146th. 1. Lam, 147th. 1. Lam, 148th. 1. Lam, 149th. 1. Lam, 150th. 1. Lam, 151st. 1. Lam, 152nd. 1. Lam, 153rd. 1. Lam, 154th. 1. Lam, 155th. 1. Lam, 156th. 1. Lam, 157th. 1. Lam, 158th. 1. Lam, 159th. 1. Lam, 160th. 1. Lam, 161st. 1. Lam, 162nd. 1. Lam, 163rd. 1. Lam, 164th. 1. Lam, 165th. 1. Lam, 166th. 1. Lam, 167th. 1. Lam, 168th. 1. Lam, 169th. 1. Lam, 170th. 1. Lam, 171st. 1. Lam, 172nd. 1. Lam, 173rd. 1. Lam, 174th. 1. Lam, 175th. 1. Lam, 176th. 1. Lam, 177th. 1. Lam, 178th. 1. Lam, 179th. 1. Lam, 180th. 1. Lam, 181st. 1. Lam, 182nd. 1. Lam, 183rd. 1. Lam, 184th. 1. Lam, 185th. 1. Lam, 186th. 1. Lam, 187th. 1. Lam, 188th. 1. Lam, 189th. 1. Lam, 190th. 1. Lam, 191st. 1. Lam, 192nd. 1. Lam, 193rd. 1. Lam, 194th. 1. Lam, 195th. 1. Lam, 196th. 1. Lam, 197th. 1. Lam, 198th. 1. Lam, 199th. 1. Lam, 200th. 1. Lam, 201st. 1. Lam, 202nd. 1. Lam, 203rd. 1. Lam, 204th. 1. Lam, 205th. 1. Lam, 206th. 1. Lam, 207th. 1. Lam, 208th. 1. Lam, 209th. 1. Lam, 210th. 1. Lam, 211st. 1. Lam, 212nd. 1. Lam, 213rd. 1. Lam, 214th. 1. Lam, 215th. 1. Lam, 216th. 1. Lam, 217th. 1. Lam, 218th. 1. Lam, 219th. 1. Lam, 220th. 1. Lam, 221st. 1. Lam, 222nd. 1. Lam, 223rd. 1. Lam, 224th. 1. Lam, 225th. 1. Lam, 226th. 1. Lam, 227th. 1. Lam, 228th. 1. Lam, 229th. 1. Lam, 230th. 1. Lam, 231st. 1. Lam, 232nd. 1. Lam, 233rd. 1. Lam, 234th. 1. Lam, 235th. 1. Lam, 236th. 1. Lam, 237th. 1. Lam, 238th. 1. Lam, 239th. 1. Lam, 240th. 1. Lam, 241st. 1. Lam, 242nd. 1. Lam, 243rd. 1. Lam, 244th. 1. Lam, 245th. 1. Lam, 246th. 1. Lam, 247th. 1. Lam, 248th. 1. Lam, 249th. 1. Lam, 250th. 1. Lam, 251st. 1. Lam, 252nd. 1. Lam, 253rd. 1. Lam, 254th. 1. Lam, 255th. 1. Lam, 256th. 1. Lam, 257th. 1. Lam, 258th. 1. Lam, 259th. 1. Lam, 260th. 1. Lam, 261st. 1. Lam, 262nd. 1. Lam, 263rd. 1. Lam, 264th. 1. Lam, 265th. 1. Lam, 266th. 1. Lam, 267th. 1. Lam, 268th. 1. Lam, 269th. 1. Lam, 270th. 1. Lam, 271st. 1. Lam, 272nd. 1. Lam, 273rd. 1. Lam, 274th. 1. Lam, 275th. 1. Lam, 276th. 1. Lam, 277th. 1. Lam, 278th. 1. Lam, 279th. 1. Lam, 280th. 1. Lam, 281st. 1. Lam, 282nd. 1. Lam, 283rd. 1. Lam, 284th. 1. Lam, 285th. 1. Lam, 286th. 1. Lam, 287th. 1. Lam, 288th. 1. Lam, 289th. 1. Lam, 290th. 1. Lam, 291st. 1. Lam, 292nd. 1. Lam, 293rd. 1. Lam, 294th. 1. Lam, 295th. 1. Lam, 296th. 1. Lam, 297th. 1. Lam, 298th. 1. Lam, 299th. 1. Lam, 300th. 1. Lam, 301st. 1. Lam, 302nd. 1. Lam, 303rd. 1. Lam, 304th. 1. Lam, 305th. 1. Lam, 306th. 1. Lam, 307th. 1. Lam, 308th. 1. Lam, 309th. 1. Lam, 310th. 1. Lam, 311st. 1. Lam, 312nd. 1. Lam, 313rd. 1. Lam, 314th. 1. Lam, 315th. 1. Lam, 316th. 1. Lam, 317th. 1. Lam, 318th. 1. Lam, 319th. 1. Lam, 320th. 1. Lam, 321st. 1. Lam, 322nd. 1. Lam, 323rd. 1. Lam, 324th. 1. Lam, 3

R.L.

SAILINGS TO:

INDONESIA

"TIJWANGI"	JAN. 8	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Bali & Macassar
"SCHOUTEN"	JAN. 9	Djakarta
"VAN NOORT"	JAN. 10	Surabaya, Macassar
"TIJHODA"	JAN. 11	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIJLUWAH"	JAN. 12	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Bali & Macassar
"VAN NECK"	JAN. 13	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIJDANTJET"	JAN. 14	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

SINGAPORE/MALAYA

"TIJWANGI"	JAN. 8	
"SCHOUTEN"	JAN. 9	
"VAN NOORT"	JAN. 10	
"TIJNGARAH"	JAN. 11	
"ROEGGEVEEN"	JAN. 12	
"DORINTHIA"	JAN. 13	
"TIJLUWAH"	JAN. 14	
"VAN NECK"	JAN. 15	
"TIJDANTJET"	JAN. 16	
	JAN. 22	

Special Roundtrip to JAPAN

JAPAN

"STRAAT BALI"	JAN. 8	Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama & Kobe
"VUYE"	JAN. 9	Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama
"THETA STAN"	JAN. 10	Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama

MAURITIUS, S. AFRICA, S. AMERICA

"TIJNEGARA"	JAN. 8	Mauritius, L. Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, & Johannesburg
"TEGELBERG"	JAN. 9	Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Aires
"STRAAT BALI"	JAN. 10	not calling MAURITIUS
"VUYE"	JAN. 11	not calling LOURENCO MARQUES.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA & BEIRA

"ROEGGEVEEN"	JAN. 11	Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar & Dar-es-Salam
"DORINTHIA"	JAN. 12	Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salam & Beira
"SAINT EDMOND"	JAN. 13	Mahé, (cpl.) Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salam & Beira

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

Indonesia & Singapore In Port	Buoy A-1	"TIJWANGI"
Japan & China	Buoy A-2	"SCHOUTEN"
North America, S. Africa	JAN. 5	"VUYE"
Japan	JAN. 6	"TIJHODA"
Japan	JAN. 7	"TIJNEGARA"
Japan	JAN. 8	"ROEGGEVEEN"
Japan	JAN. 9	"DORINTHIA"
Japan	JAN. 10	

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

"OLDEKERK"	Loading 8th Jan. Sailing 8th Jan., for Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.
"ANNENEKERK"	Sailing approximately 29th Jan. 1957.

Accepting cargo for Scandinavian & West African Ports with transhipment.	
ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE	Sailed/Sailing Rotterdam

"ANNENKERK"	5th Nov.	4th Jan.
"OMMENKERK"	25th Nov.	2nd Jan.
"AACTEKERK"	27th Dec.	23rd Feb.
"HEERKERK"	12th Jan.	10th Mar.

All engagements are subject to the Forward Booking Rules embodied in the Freight Tariff of the Far Eastern Freight Conference.

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CHINESE AGENTS: 82, CONNAUGHT ED. O.	
Tel: 20767, 31196, 26132.	

1885	1956
N.Y.K.	LINE
SEVENTIETH	
HK/BANGKOK LINE	

S.S. "EISHO MARU"	5th Jan.
For Bangkok	

HK/MANILA/JAPAN LINE	8th Jan.
For Manila and Japan Ports.	

HK/NEAR EAST LINE	9th Jan.
S.S. "NEW YORK MARU"	

S.S. "AKI MARU"	21st Jan.
For Singapore, Penang, Cape Town, Tangier, Casablanca, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	

All sailing dates are subject to change with or without notice. Vessels at liberty to call at ports in different rotation or to proceed via other ports on or off the scheduled route to load and discharge.	
DODWELL & CO., LTD.	

Shipping Dept.	Tel: 28021/6.
CARGO AGENTS ONLY	

WILHELMSEN LINES	FOR SPEED AND SERVICE
M/S "TIBER"	Sailing 4th January

M/S "TIBER"	Sailing 4th January
M/S "TARN"	Sailing 13th January

for	ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, GOETHEBURG & OSLO.
Accepting cargo for West African Ports with transhipment.	

Agents:	THORESEN & CO., LTD.
Queen's Bldg., Top Floor.	Tel: 31241/2/3/4.

ENGLAND'S GOOD START IN SECOND TEST

Two good partnerships for the first and fourth wickets helped England score 214 for four on the opening day of the Second Test against South Africa here.

Peter Richardson and Trevor Bailey gave the side a fine start with an opening stand of 76 in two hours ten minutes. Two more wickets fell while 40 runs were added but then Denis Compton and Colin Cowdrey came together in a solid fourth wicket partnership of 67.

Richardson made 45, Bailey 41 until the close he sent down 34, Compton 43 and Cowdrey 43, all over conceding 69 runs.

Richardson who defended soundly but punished any loose balls hit seven fours. Bailey was at the wicket for 161 minutes in a dour innings and again did a useful job as a stopgap opener, Compton alternating spells of his usual light hearted hitting with periods of stubborn defence batted for 189 minutes. Cowdrey too played an innings of a mixed character. He took an hour over his first six runs and later went 30 minutes without scoring but opened out when the opportunity offered.

Cowdrey who batted for 170 minutes was joined for the last half hour by Doug Insole and together they put on 31. Insole's share was 21.

Hugh Taylor, untiring South African spinner, claimed three of the four wickets to fall. Bowling unchanged from midmor-

YESTERDAY'S RACES

(Continued from Page 6)

Never Forget	160	H. K.	Babie, 165, K. Kwok	11522	9406
Chung	160	H. K.	Travers, 170, A. Ostroumoff	13734	7130
Shun	160	H. K.	Charter, 160, A. Ostroumoff	16601	8357
Oscar Price	160	H. K.	Charter, 160, A. Ostroum		

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but communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
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KOWLOON OFFICE:
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not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

LOUGHRAY—Mr J. J. A. Loughey,
Superintendent of Police, died at
Police Headquarters, Hong Kong
on 31st December, 1956. A re-
ligious service will be held
3.30 p.m. on 2nd January 1957
at the International Funeral
Parlour, 41, Lockhart Road,
Hong Kong. Burial will be
at the Roman Catholic Cemetery
at 3 p.m. on 2nd January 1957.

PREMISES TO LET
ISLAND

MODERN APARTMENT, 848 Stanley
Junction Road, situated in a
beautiful view and pleasant
garden, 1 sitting room, 1 dining room,
3 large bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ser-
vants room and w.c. Gas, electricity
and central heating, all inclusive
rent. For more particulars ring Mr
S. B. Chung of Cheung Lee Construc-
tion Co., Tel. 770477. From
1.30 p.m.

FOR SALE

PACKING PAPER in boxes of
approximately 100 lbs. Apply "S. C.
M. Post."

NOTICE

REDIFFUSION (H.K.) LTD.
Our Kowloon Subscribers are
requested to note that as from
the 1st January, 1957 the new
telephone number will be 7221.
Hong Kong number is unchanged.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

O. N. K. LINE

S. "SYDNEY MARU"

Voy. 29-0

arrived 29th December, 1956.

All broken, shifted and damaged
cargo above will be neu-
ticated by Messrs. Carmichael &
Cleare at the premises of The North
Point Wharves Ltd., at 10 a.m. on
2nd January, 1957. Consideration
will be given to claims to be pre-
sented during survey.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown.
Failure to attend the survey will
invalidate claim.

No fire insurance will be effected.
THE HONG KONG AND EASTERN
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Agents.

Hong Kong, 29th December, 1956.

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FOUNDED 1792

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announces the appointment of

Mr. JEROME T. LIEU

MANAGER OF THE HONG KONG SERVICE OFFICE
for the

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St. George's Building
Chater Road

BUTTERFIELD
and SWIRE

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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Through Bills of Lading issued to West Africa.
Leading Ports

"PERSEUS" Liverpool, Dublin & Glasgow 8th Jan. 10th Jan.
"AUTOKRUS" Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, (via Panama) 13th Jan. 14th Jan.
"ATREUS" Liverpool, 25th Jan. 20th Jan.
"EVERHUS" Liverpool & Glasgow 4th Feb. 6th Feb.
"ELPENOR" Liverpool & Glasgow 12th Feb. 14th Feb.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails Sails Arrives
Liverpool Rotterdam Hong Kong
Sailed Sailed In Port
"HECTOR" + do 8th Jan. 8th Jan.
"ATREUS" do 10th Jan.
"CALOHAS" do 20th Jan.
"ADEASTUS" do 24th Jan.
"ELPENOR" do 2nd Feb.
"PYRRHUS" do Sailed

+ Sails 5th Jan. for SYDNEY (passenger Only)

6. Loads Glasgow before Liverpool. 8. Loads Swans before Liverpool.
All vessels via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE until further notice.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Arr. H.K.

"BATAAN" Sailed 12th Jan. 10th Feb.
"MENTOB" do 20th Feb.
"MARON" do 27th Mar.

SAILING FOR SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,
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Leads Sails
"MYRIDON" 19th Jan. 20th Jan.
"BATAAN" 17th Feb. 18th Feb.
Accepting cargo to C. & S. American Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Arrivals from Sailing to

Vessel Marseilles Ythma & Kobe Marseilles (1)

"CAMBODGE" 10th Jan. 20 Jan. 31 Jan.

(1) VIA MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CAPE TOWN,
DAKAR & MARSEILLES.

Arrivals from Sailing to

Vessel Europe (1) Keelung, French & Japan Europe (1)

"DONAI" 31 Jan. 31 Jan. 31 Feb.

(1) Via Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Diego-Suarez, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Dunkirk.

Demonstrations
In Polish
East Prussia

Vienna, Dec. 31.

Anti-Communist demonstrations in the Polish-administered part of East Prussia were reported in copies of Gids Olaztynski, Polish Communist Party newspaper at Olaztyn, the northeast Polish province which reached here today.

On December 12, 14 and 16 the paper reported "terrorist excesses by youthful rowdies, which at times assumed an anti-Communist character," and similar demonstrations.

At Ornetta, formerly known as Wormitit, there were attacks on the people's militia and the police headquarters was set on fire.

ELECTIONS DISRUPTED

At Olaztyn, formerly Allenstein, the paper said the students grouped themselves together in front of the party headquarters building, tried to disrupt elections to a new local legal committee and demanded the expulsion of two unpopular officials.

The rowdies attacked passengers on the railway station of Ilawa (Deutsch-Eylau).

After these incidents, the Students' Revolutionary Committee "which is faithful to the party" and the National Front Committee of Olaztyn appealed to young people to "raise all demonstrations and rowdiness in the interests of Poland's independence."—Reuter.

Police enquiries have not indicated foul play.

COLONY GETTING
SAND DREDGER

The first of two sand suction dredgers, ordered by
Messrs Yau Wing Company, Ltd sand contractors to the
Hongkong Government is due to arrive here on Friday
by the ss Benalbach from the United Kingdom.



Above is a picture of the new dredger.

It will be the first of its kind to be employed in the Colony to draw sand from the sea. At present the contracting firm uses grab dredgers. But these are slow and unable to aid in separating mud from sand.

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Police enquiries have not indicated foul play.

Constable Found Shot

At 4 a.m. on New Year's Day, yesterday, Police constable Wong Chung-kui, was found in the car park adjoining Kowloon Hospital with a gunshot wound in the head.

He was admitted to Kowloon Hospital where he was treated. His condition was described as serious.

Police enquiries have not

indicated foul play.

RUN OVER
BY TRAIN

A 23-year-old woman, Leung Si-kwan, had both her feet broken when she was run over by a train near Shatin Railway Station shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday.

She was admitted to Kowloon Hospital.

BOY HURT

A five-year-old boy, Lau Chee-hung, suffered slight injuries when he was knocked down by a train outside No. 470 Des Voeux Road West yesterday at 11 a.m.

He was admitted to Kowloon Hospital.

BAND CONCERT

On New Year's Day the Band of the St John Ambulance Brigade gave an open air concert at the Botanic Gardens before a large gathering.

Mail
Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at P.O. Box 53, Hong Kong. Posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at local post offices.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2

By Air
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 8 p.m.
By Surface
Japan, Noon
Indo-China, 1 p.m.
Malaya, 1 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3

By Air
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, 7 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Germany, France & Great Britain, 8 a.m.
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Africa, 6 p.m.
Korea, 8 p.m.
Thailand, Ceylon, Burma, India, 9 p.m.
U.S.A., 10 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
India, Ceylon, India, 8 a.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m.
Japan, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.
Japan, Canada, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Radio Hongkong

8.30 p.m. Programme Summary: 12.22 Minic from the Film: 1. Time Signal: 1.15, News, Weather Report: 1.20, Special Report: 1.20, Stock Market Report: 1.20, Valencia Symphony Orchestra cond: Jose Iturbi: 2. Close Down: 5.30 p.m. Women's Day—A Weekly Magazine, introduced by Mary Sherman. Anne Elliott Talks about Cooking Chinese Food in England, "Ladies of Amsterdam" by Jacqueline de Jong, "The English Home" by Alice Gurney, "1000 Lucky Dots—Japanese Pictures presented by Margarette: 6.30, Weather Report: 7. Time Signals: 7.45, Letter from America to Australia: 8. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 9. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 10. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 11. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 12. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 13. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 14. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 15. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 16. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 17. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 18. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 19. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 20. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 21. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 22. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 23. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 24. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 25. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 26. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 27. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 28. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 29. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 30. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 31. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 32. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 33. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 34. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 35. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 36. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 37. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 38. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 39. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 40. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 41. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 42. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 43. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 44. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 45. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 46. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 47. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 48. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 49. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 50. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 51. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 52. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 53. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 54. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 55. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 56. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 57. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 58. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 59. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 60. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 61. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 62. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 63. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 64. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 65. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 66. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 67. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 68. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 69. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 70. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 71. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 72. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 73. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 74. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 75. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 76. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 77. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 78. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 79. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 80. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 81. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 82. "The Young Comedians" by John Gielgud: 83. "The Young Comedians



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TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

Manufacturing Investment In Britain Tapers Off

FUTURE HEALTHY GROWTH MUST BE THE GOVERNMENT'S MAIN AIM

From RONALD BOXALL

MALAYAN LOAN TALKS

London, Dec. 31. British and Malayan Ministers negotiating possible financial aid for the tin and rubber producing country after it becomes an independent Commonwealth nation next August held their fourth meeting here today.

The two delegations had this morning held separate consultations.

An authoritative source said that at this afternoon's session the delegates continued their detailed examination of a bulky memorandum submitted by the Kuala Lumpur Government to the Colonial Office. This outlines the Federation's proposed five-year development plan and makes a full case for the aid needed from Britain.

The development scheme is estimated to cost mid-way between 776 million Malaya dollars (about £90 million sterling) and double this total but the final figure has not yet been estimated.

The Malayan delegation is seeking an outright grant and an interest-free loan from Britain for its development projects, but has not publicly disclosed the amount of aid asked for. The financial assistance the Federation is seeking here will only partially cover its development plan and the rest of the money will be raised internally and possibly from other outside sources.

Still Further

This year private industry is expected to increase its investment still further—by 21 per cent above its 1955 forecast. If this expectation was to be realised it would have meant an increase in actual investment in 1956 of 27 per cent.

In fact, however, investment in this category has fallen well short of expectations. In the first quarter of the year it was right up to the forecast—27 per cent and it fell only slightly short in the second quarter.

But in the third quarter—which included the early stages of the Suez crisis—investment by these industries dropped to 11 per cent above the rate for the corresponding period for 1955. And even allowing for the usual upswing of expenditure in the final quarter investment in the last three months is not expected to show a greater rate of increase than the third quarter.

This means that new investment in 1956 will probably amount to £880-890 million or about one-fifth more than the previous year's figure, though lower than the forecast increase.

Next year private industry expects to spend only one per cent more on new manufacturing capacity than it expected to in 1956. If this forecast proves accurate investment next year will rise by some nine per cent above the actual figure for 1956.

Details of the investment estimates show that spending on building work is expected to drop by seven per cent, but expenditure on plant and machinery is expected to rise by three per cent.

Figures published last weekend show that investment in new buildings and equipment by the manufacturing industry has tapered off from the high levels reached in 1955 and the first half of 1956.

It was the sudden boom in spending on new manufacturing capacity after years of under-investment that sparked the latest inflation and led to the credit "squeeze."

Investment in the manufacturing industry rose in 1955 by 27 per cent above the actual 1954 figure of £592,400,000. But even this high rate of investment was lower—by five per cent—than the industry itself had forecast.

The manufacturing industry is very much alive—despite the credit "squeeze" and international uncertainties. Taken together with the low rate of house building and lower investment in some nationalised industries they also show that the worst of the inflationary pressure brought about by the investment boom is now behind us.

If the international political outlook were as favourable as the internal economic outlook a relaxation of the credit "squeeze" and other disinflationary measures could considerably be looked for. But any forecast of economic trends in 1957 is clouded by events in Suez. What

London, Jan. 1.

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POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FOUND DEAD AT HEADQUARTERS

An Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr John Joseph Anthony Loughrey, was found dead with a gunshot wound in his head at Police Headquarters on New Year's Eve.

The Police have investigated the cause of his death and are sure that there are no suspicious circumstances.

The funeral of the late Mr Loughrey will take place today. A service will be held at the International Funeral Parlour, Lockhart Road, at 3.30 p.m.

This will be followed by interment at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

Born In Dublin

Born in Dublin 28 years ago, the late Mr Loughrey came to Hongkong as a Sub-Inspector of Police in 1949.

He was promoted to Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1963 and in the latter part of that year and throughout most of 1964 he studied the Chinese language at the University of Hongkong.

Fare Enough!

London, Jan. 1. A retired London worker today paid his bus fare with a three pence cheque to protest against the fare rise in London buses from two and a half pence to three pence. The cheque was accepted. On the back of it the passenger had written that pensioners and old workers could no longer travel without drawing on their savings.—France-Press.

(Continued from Page 1)

As has been explained in Chapter I, the areas of refugee squatter huts were strongholds of the Triads, who have not relaxed their grip on the same clientele now housed in the resettlement estates.

On October 10th the gangs centred in the Shek Kip Mei Estate saw their chance, while the police were heavily engaged at Li Cheng Uk, to exploit resentment felt against the Resettlement Department over the affair of the flags, and consequently against the authorities including the police, and to incite the crowds to destroy the property of Communists sympathisers on the following day the gangs in Kowloon City and Yau Ma Tei seized their opportunity for extortion and looting while the police were fully occupied in Shamshui Po district.

Stake In Disorder

The rapidity with which resistance on a large scale collapsed when the police began to use firearms without hesitation and regular battalions were seen moving into Kowloon in force tends to confirm the conclusion that the rioters had no planned objectives and were prepared, as

soon as they saw that the tide was turning, to abandon their efforts to create a state of general disorder.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that gangs of this nature have, in Hongkong as in other places, a stake in disorder which yields increased dividends not merely at the time, through extortion under immediate threat of assault or arson, but for as long as the fear of renewed violence induces their victims to pay an increased premium in "protection" money.

The more brutal and ruthless the gangs when they have a chance to run riot, the richer and more prolonged their

"territory" from which their income as racketeers is drawn.

The conclusion that the rioting in Kowloon was instigated and fanned by criminals, for criminal and not political or other ends, is confirmed not only by the geographical concentration in the more lawless districts of the Colony but also by the fact that no attacks were made on the main administrative or business centres, whether on the mainland or on Hongkong Island.

Tsuen Wan

In Tsuen Wan the riots also grew out of objections to some of the decorations for the "Double Tenth". There is no evidence of planning prior to October 10th; but it does appear both from the information later obtained about the meetings of October 10th and 11th and from the similarity of many of the demands made on factory managements that encouraged when workers of opposite political sympathies work together and also live, side by side as in the Tsuen Wan area. Rivalry is intensified during the period of celebration of the two national days in October and

a concerted attempt to intimidate factory managements, with a view to inducing them to expel left wing workers and to recognise the right wing unions as the sole representative of the workers.

The attacks on left wing union and other premises and the severe assaults on their occupants developed when the mob at the Pao Hing Cotton Mill had raised itself to a state of frenzy and hysteria by its successful acts of violence and destruction, and then found itself no longer opposed by the police and was temporarily able to run riot in the town without restraint.

It must be remembered that there has been bitter rivalry between the right wing and left wing trade unions in the Colony for a number of years. Particularly strong feelings are engendered when workers of opposite political sympathies work together and also live, side by side as in the Tsuen Wan area. Rivalry is intensified during the period of celebration of the two national days in October and

violent incidents have occurred from time to time, leaving old scores to be settled on one side or the other.

Tribute To Army

The Army units which took part in the suppression of the riots consisted firstly of the 15th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery and the 74th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, from Kowloon which supported police drives from Police Headquarters Kowloon northwards to the main road junction and assisted in the cordon and security of the junction during the afternoon and evening of October 11th; secondly of three infantry battalions, the Green Howards, the North Shropshire Regiment and the Northamptonshire Regiment, with scouts from the 7th Hussars, which were moved into Kowloon from the New Territories during the same period to cordon the areas of rioting, as shown on Map B; and thirdly of the 24th Field Engineer Regiment, which took over control of Tsuen Wan at 9.30 p.m. on

the same evening. This latter unit was subsequently reinforced by the 27th Light Battery, Royal Artillery, the 15th Field Park Squadron, Royal Engineers and elements of the 7th Hussars.

In addition, mobile patrols visited various parts of the New Territories and Internal Security troops stood to on Hongkong Island.

The officers and men of the Colony's Regular Garrison conducted themselves in a commendably forbearing and good-humoured manner but with a degree of firmness and resolution which was one of the main factors in the very rapid collapse of large scale disorder during the evening of October 11th.

The military forces did not find it necessary to open fire at any stage while they were on duty in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan. Liaison between the military commandants and the police was excellent and the former readily assisted with transport and in other ways. The important part played by the military hospital in Kowloon in dealing with casualties has already been mentioned.

use of manpower. For this there must be adequate force transport.

These and other matters will all be examined.

Police Conduct

It only remains to say that the Police conducted themselves with great restraint and fortitude, and although 44 out of the 60 fatal casualties were inflicted by the Police, they did everything possible to minimize casualties.

The Military too performed their task with efficiency and good humour and showed great consideration throughout in their dealings with the civil population.

These deplorable events serve once again to draw attention to the very real problems presented by the influx of population into the small urban areas of Hongkong and Kowloon, which have produced conditions of unparalleled overcrowding and the attendant threat to law and order that arises therefrom.

The world conscience which has recently been roused by the plight of about 100,000 refugees from Hungary, might well be awakened to the situation of five to six times that number who fled into Hongkong in 1949-50.

Within its limited resources of land, materials, and money the Hongkong Government has done and is doing all it can to ameliorate the conditions of these homeless refugees; but without substantial emigration to reduce the numbers or outside help to supplement Hongkong's capacity to absorb them, the task is slow and uphill. In the meantime the risk of a similar outbreak to that which took place in October will be ever present and require increased vigilance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A. GRANTHAM, Governor

The Right Honourable Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

Governor's Despatch To Lennox-Boyd

The following is the despatch from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December 23, 1950:

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith my Report on the riots which took place in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan two days before my return to Hongkong in October. The narrative of events has been compiled from all available sources and the passage in Chapter V which deals with the responsibility for the disorders is based on the results of investigations carried out to date. It is possible that further information may still come to light on this but I would not expect it to affect the broad conclusions drawn in the Report.

To obtain a proper assessment of the riots, the conditions in which they broke out and the problem which they presented to the authorities, it is essential to understand something of the resettlement areas which were the focus of the disorders in Kowloon and the people who inhabit them.

For the last three years the Hongkong Government has undertaken a vigorous campaign to rehouse the hundreds of thousands of homeless persons, for the most part refugees from the mainland, whose closely packed squatter huts dotted all over the urban areas of the Colony have constituted a very serious fire and health hazard. Of the 200,000 persons so far resettled some 125,000 are housed in three areas of 7-storey blocks of rooms, the object being to make the maximum use of the very limited flat building land available and partly to house the maximum number of people with the maximum speed at a rental which they can afford to pay; this will of course only permit the provision of the barest amenities.

Near Their Work

It has been necessary to build these resettlement blocks in the urban areas in order that the inhabitants may be housed near their work; they would otherwise have preferred to continue to squat in the streets and on the hill-sides. The people themselves for the most part live at a bare subsistence level; they own little or no personal property; the great majority have no real stake in the Colony. Employment is difficult and in some cases indifferently paid.

They are people who have fled from their homeland and it is not surprising if their fate has engendered a sense of frustration and bitterness. Though many of them may have no strong political convictions, for the most part they bear resentment against the present regime in China to which they attribute their present hardships, and it is understandable that such political affiliations as they have incline to the Nationalist cause.

This background explains the dearness of the timber which was willing to be ignited by any suitable spark, while the density of population in the areas in which they live (which must be about the highest in the world) explains the difficulties with which the police had to contend in trying to break up and quieten large gatherings of unruly persons. Mob emotions are fickle and unpredictable, and when turned to their own purposes by gangsters and criminals can be formidable weapons.

There is no evidence which serves to suggest that the riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan were

the indications are that they started spontaneously. Had they been planned, moreover, for any specific purpose it is certain that they would have been much more widespread and would very probably have embraced the Island as well. In fact, they were confined for the first 24 hours almost entirely to a small but densely populated area in the North-West of the Kowloon peninsula.

What is certain is that from a very early stage the disorders were exploited for their own purposes by gangs of criminals, hooligans and Triad Societies. It is significant that nearly half the reported crime in the Colony occurred in the northern part of Kowloon, which was the main centre of the rioting. As a result of the intensive Police action taken during the disturbances many members of these gangs are now in custody.

Because property chiefly attacked by the rioters belonged to supporters of the present government in China (and in particular those which had flown the Communist flag on October 1st) it has been suggested in some quarters that the riots were planned by agents working for the Nationalist cause.

The truth is that the riots in Kowloon were spontaneous owing to the very mobile and fluid character of the mobs, the decision was taken to call in military assistance and the Commander, British Forces, decided to deploy three battalions to cordon off the affected areas.

The Military

Some criticism has been voiced because the Military were not called in earlier. While it is no doubt true in the light of after knowledge to contend that if their services had been called on at an earlier stage the situation would have been brought under control more quickly, the justification for doing so was not so apparent at the time.

The Military are not auxiliary Police, the responsibility for quelling civil disorders rests on the civil authorities and, only when it is clear that the civil authorities are unable to achieve this by their own resources, are they justified in calling on the Military for assistance.

Up to the time that renewed rioting broke out on the morning of the 11th, I consider there were good grounds for judging that the situation could be handled by the Police. Even when the trouble re-erupted in the evening of the 10th there was still no reason to suspect anything more serious than the irresponsible activities of crowds whose temper was excited and temporarily inflamed by the celebration of an anniversary on which feelings always run high.

Throughout that first night therefore when the disorders were confined to a very limited area it was the object of the Police firstly to contain them and prevent them spreading, and secondly to subdue them by conventional Police methods which would not inflict any serious casualties. This was in my view, both a right and understandable course.

It is the duty of the Police to win and keep the confidence of the people among whom it is their task to move and rule every day. They must rightly therefore refrain from using lethal weapons or other methods which may provoke lasting hostility between themselves and the population. They exist to serve, until it has become absolutely clear that they cannot prevail by the conventional methods.

It is also pertinent to record that up to the time the decision was taken to call for military assistance in Kowloon there had not been a single fatal casualty, other than those due to the accident to the fire engine.

The Military Action

That is the general picture. As regards the particular case of Tsuen Wan the facts are that on the night of the 10th and until the late afternoon of the 11th the riots had been confined to a limited area of Kowloon with the resettlement areas as the focal points. The Police had to maintain their normal cover everywhere but were too hard pressed in Kowloon to spare reinforcements, as a precautionary measure.

But since Tsuen Wan was potentially explosive with its large number of left wing and radical leaders, and considering the movement of troops

necessarily takes time, it would probably have been wiser to have anticipated the developing situation and, on the first sign of trouble, to have called for military assistance in the expectation that it would be required. One must, however, as I have stated earlier in this paragraph, be careful not to judge in the light of after knowledge.

There are a number of lessons

to be learnt from the sequence of events and from which further measures will be considered to improve our equipment for handling any similar outbreaks in the future.

I shall be addressing you later on these and will only mention two directions in which I consider improvements must be made as soon as possible: Police communications and mobility.

Radio Difficulties

It is very difficult in rioting of this kind to obtain a clear picture of what is happening, to assess the developing situation and to estimate what progress is being made in bringing it under control.

It is therefore essential that those on the spot should keep in the closest touch with headquarters and be in a position to make frequent reports and receive instructions. In addition it may happen that an incident, reported to headquarters, will find a party of Police, available perhaps two streets away, but unaware of what is happening and out of touch with headquarters. In such a case more Police units will be sent out from headquarters with consequent waste of manpower.

Difficulties were experienced with the use of radio cars on this occasion, since they were especially targeted to the rioters and their retinues at the scenes of disorder would have involved too many Police in their protection.

It is also essential that Police units should be able to move quickly to and from an incident to ensure the most economical

use of manpower.

The world conscience which has recently been roused by the plight of about 100,000 refugees from Hungary, might well be awakened to the situation of five to six times that number who fled into Hongkong in 1949-50.

Within its limited resources of land, materials, and money the Hongkong Government has done and is doing all it can to ameliorate the conditions of these homeless refugees; but without substantial emigration to reduce the numbers or outside help to supplement Hongkong's capacity to absorb them, the task is slow and uphill. In the meantime the risk of a similar outbreak to that which took place in October will be ever present and require increased vigilance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A. GRANTHAM, Governor

The Right Honourable Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

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